The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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Message of the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH November 17, 1868.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—It is proper that at your first regular session under the new Constitution I should lay before you, "information of the affairs of the State," and recommend to your consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient.

The people of the State have reconstructed their government on the basis of the equal rights of all. There is no ground for apprehending that secession will again be attempted or that the peace of the country will be disturbed.

The year now closing has been richly crowned with harvests. The seasons have been propitious. A plentiful supply of bread has been produced for our whole population, so that want in this respect will not be felt during the coming year by any who will labor for a living. Fruits of all kinds have been gathered in abundance. The staples of cotton and tobacco are affording fair profits to those who have produced them, while from timber and naval stores a considerable portion of our people are realizing good returns, as in former years. Our commerce is increasing. Our mineral resources are once more in process of developement. Our Railroads are recovering from the depression under which they formerly labored, and promising better returns than heretofore to the State and to the Stockholders; while new lines of communication are being laid out designed to penetrate and develop the great national resources of portions of the State heretofore untouched by the hand of improvement. The State credit has been re-established on a solid basis thus giving promise that at no distant day the bonds of the State will command as much in the market as those of the most favored and prosperous States.

We have great cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He is bestowing upon us; and we can confidently look forward, under His protection and guidance, for a condition of prosperity and happiness which we have not heretofore enjoyed.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The State debt and finances will doubtlessly receive the thoughtful and careful consideration of the General Assembly.

The amount of the State debt on the 1st of October 1868, was nineteen million two hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and forty five dollars. ($19,209,945.) This includes estimated amounts of past due interests to be found under act of August 20 1868, of two millions of dollars. (2,000,000.) The above amount ($19,209,945,) is inclusive of bonds issued for internal improvement purposes since May 20, 1861 and prior to the year 1866. The amount of these bonds is one million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, ($1,128,000,) and the estimated interest thereon due and unpaid is one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ten dollars ($180,510.)

The amount of interest which has matured October 1st 1868, and been paid in cash, is one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and one dollars, (112,101.) The interest maturing at subsequent dates during the present fiscal year is as follows: January 1, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and nineny seven dollars, (308,197.) April 1, 1869, three hundred and four thousand one hundred and one dollars. July 1, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars. Total for fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars. The amount of interest above stated as falling due April 1st, 1869, includes interest on bonds four million five hundred thousand dollars, yet to be issued bearing date October 1st, 1868.

The balance remaining in the hands of the Public Treasurer October 1st, 1868, was one hundred and fifty thousand thirty four dollars eighty four cents. The amount from taxes, including payments in October, is two hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and six dollars forty two cents. The taxes from several counties remain unpaid, but we cannot expect more than seventy-five thousand dollars from this source.

The estimated probable expenses of the State government during the present fiscal year will be, three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and thirty dollars. Add interest falling due during fiscal year, of one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars, will leave the amount to be provided for one million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty six dollars. To meet this the Treasurer will have fifty thousand thirty four dollars and eighty-four cents, after paying one hundred thousand dollars temporary loan; tax received since October 1st 1867, ninety-five thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty seven cents; estimated taxes due, seventy-five thousand dollars; proceeds of sale of North Carolina Rail Road bonds, one hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred dollars; making a total of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-one cents. Leaving the amount of one million and sixty nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy nine cents, to be provided for by taxation during the present fiscal year.

The stock and bonds held by the State in corporations, and interest due from said corporations are as follows: Stock eight million five hundred and thirty-four thousand and five hundred dollars. Bonds four million two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars. Interest, four hundred and seventy two thousand five hundred dollars. Making a total of thirteen million two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars.

I recommend that some mode be provided to ensure the payment of this inscrest, and of such interests as may be due the State in future from corporations.

The report of the Public Treasurer will contain full details of the public debt, with recommendations as to the best means for providing for interest. I have full confidence in that officer, and respectfully commend his statement and views to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The estimated value of all the property in the State, lands and their improvements included, is two hundred and fifty million of dollars. I do not regard this as an extravagant estimate, but assuming that it is and putting it at two hundred millions, it is clear that the people of the State are fully able to carry on their government and at the same time provide for the payment of the interest on their debt. An *ad valorem* tax of one per cent on two hundred millions would raise two millions. At a half per cent it would be one million. A citizen worth five thousand dollars clear of debt, would pay twenty five dollars to the State, in order to raise the million that will be necessary—and so on in proportion. The interest on the State debt should be met promptly and in good faith, and the taxes necessary to meet it should be levied. The Constitution which we have all sworn to support provides that the public debt "shall never be questioned." If we hesitate to meet the interests of the debt, or if we fail from any cause to make due provisions to meet it, we thereby "question" the debt, and do violence to our solemn obligation. I believe that the General Assembly will impose and that the people of the State will cheerfully pay whatever amount may be necessary to meet the interest on the debt. I believe it will be popular to make such provision, but whether popular or not, it should be done. The great question for a statesman is, what is right?—what does duty require under the circumstances? If the answer is, do a certain thing, do it, and leave it to time, events, and a just public judgment to vindicate and sustain the doers.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The people of the State are so fully committed to internal improvements that I deem it necessary to say but little on the subject. Since the close of the rebellion State aid has been extended to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road—to the Fayetteville and Western Road—to the Chatham and Coalfields Road—to the Tarborough and Williamston Road, and to the Western North Carolina Road. The work on the latter Road is being vigorously prosecuted between Morganton and Asheville. A company has been organized, under an act of the General Assembly at its last session, for the Western Division of this Road, and it is expected that during the coming year the routes will be surveyed, and much of the work put under contract. While I would properly estimate the importance of the other improvements referred to, I could not overstate the value of the extension west of the Blue Ridge. These Roads, one to Paint Rock and the other to Ducktown, will open to immigration, and will greatly improve and benefit a region of the State which has heretofore been neglected, and which is equal to any in the world in natural resources. There is no work to which the people of the State are more fully committed, both by interest and inclination; and I have every confidence that it is in hands that will press it to speedy completion.

IMMIGRATION.

The Constitution provides that "there shall be established, in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe."

The attention of the General Assembly is especially invited to that portion of the report of the Secretary of State herewith transmitted, which refers to this subject. No State in the Union presents greater inducements than ours does to immigrants. I feel sure the General Assembly concurs with me as to the importance of encouraging immigration; and I trust that body will at once adopt such measures on the subject as it may deem practicable and effective in their operation. We have a salubrious climate, a varied and fertile soil, an abundance of the most valuable minerals, inexhaustible water-power, fine grazing lands, vast forests of timber of all kinds, a long sweep of sea-coast; and, in fine, every thing, material and physical, which in a country in some respects almost new, can attract immigrants and fill the measure of their expectations. Our government is now settled on a solid basis. The laws are over all alike, and are faithfully and honestly administered. Society is peaceable and tranquil. Immigrants, therefore, will not only be welcomed by our people, but will be protected and respected, and a fair field will be opened to them, in common with those who are here, to improve their condition.

EDUCATION.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, herewith transmitted. That officer is diligently engaged in his duties. I am satisfied, from my knowledge of his character and qualifications, that he will be able to put in operation, at an early period, under the sanction of the General Assembly, a system of "schools and means of education" in all respects better and more extensive than any heretofore in existence in the State.

The University of the State is inseparably connected with the free public schools. Both should be fostered. Education in agriculture, mechanics, mining, engineering, and in all the useful arts and sciences, should be encouraged. Normal instruction should be provided for at once, that we may have well-educated teachers of our own for our public schools.

Nearly all the State school fund, the proceeds for the most part of the funds deposited with this State by the general government in 1836, has been lost. It is unnecessary to show how it was lost, or to dilate upon the advantages thus snatched from us. Regrets are vain for what is past. Let us improve the present, and address ourselves to the future. We must have free public schools for all the children of the State, at whatever cost. This is a duty which can neither be postponed nor evaded. So thoroughly am I impressed with this duty, and so earnestly am I committed to every feasible measure to render its full performance certain, that but for the assurance that it will be thus performed I would despair of free popular government in North Carolina. "Education is the cheap defence of nations," not only from without but within. It is that light which distinguishes refined and civilized from barbarian races. It forms and compacts the only society among men which is worthy of the name. It touches the earth, and it blossoms with luxuriance; its soil yields its choicest fruits, its mines open and pour out their varied treasures, and its rivers and seas are whitened with commerce, which carries with it not only exchangeable wealth, but ideas in government, literature, science and art. It is the only sure basis of good morals, for without it the Divine Word, the fountain of all truth, would be a sealed book. It is the strongest bulwark that can be erected to protect the rights of property. Property holders are, therefore, specially interested in promoting education. Taxes for such a purpose should be cheerfully and promptly paid. The affluent and the enlightened can afford to care in this respect for the poor and the ignorant, since it is not merely their duty, but their highest interests are thus best subserved. But little, if any of the money expended for education is sent out of the State. It remains with us, and while our people are thus enriched with knowledge, they are not rendered poorer even in money, as the latter is collected from the citizens by one hand of the State and immediately disbursed to them by the other.

The people of the State are anxious that industrious and worthy immigrants should come hither and settle among us. It is a primary question with all such immigrants whether in the communities or States in which they are invited to settle, there are facilities for educating their children. If we do not put in operation as good public schools as there are in other portions of the country, we cannot hope to attract to the State any considerable number of immigrants. They will continue to turn their steps towards other regions, not more inviting than ours, it is true, in climate, soil and material resources, but in which they can secure for their children, at the public charge, a system of schools to fit them to become intelligent and useful citizens.

The people of North Carolina have long been a unit in favor of education. From the days of Yancey, Murphey, Stanly, Cameron, Gaston, Caldwell, and others, to the present, their enlightened statesmen of all parties have enjoined this as the first duty of the State. I am persuaded that the purpose to educate the rising generation is as firmly fixed now as at any former period. This is a subject on which all can agree. A rivalry can exist in this respect which will be generous in its nature, which will violate no sacred rule of charity, and which, honoring those who may engage in it, will confer immensurable benefits and blessings on this and future generations.

I recommend, in the most earnest terms, that the General Assembly during its present session provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The schools for the white and colored children should be separate, but in other respects there should be no difference in the character of the schools, or in the provision made to support them.

The Board of Education and the Trustees of the University will doubtless make reports to the General Assembly at an early day as to the condition of the educational interests confided to them. Both these Boards are fully organized, and have transacted some important business.

PROTECTION TO LABOR.

The Constitution provides that "the General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject matter of their labor."

In the conflict always going on between capital and labor, the latter is more likely to suffer than the former; first, because money and capital is power; and secondly, because capital is generally controlled by a greater degree of intelligence than that which characterizes labor. Labor can not afford to combine against capital to enforce its rights, for the reason that it can not, like capital, retire within itself and await results. Both should be protected in such manner as to prevent either from encroaching on the rights of the other. Contracts in writing should be encouraged, and should be strictly enforced. The mechanic or laborer should be required to perform his contract with scrupulous fidelity; and on the other hand, no opportunity should be afforded to the contractor or employer to evade payment when the contract has thus been performed. The life of labor is steady employment at compensating wages, with the certainty of payment. The life of capital is steady enterprise and investment, unembarrassed by idleness, inattention, non-performance, or slack performance of contracts by those employed. I can perceive no difference, in a legal or moral point of view, between a contract broken by a mechanic or laborer, and in obligation disregarded by a capitalist or employer. The mechanic and the laborer should be protected, but not to the detriment of the employer when the latter has fully complied with his obligation. The former should be assured, while laboring, that the reward of his labor will be realized; and, to effect this, there should be a lien in every case until he is paid. The remedy should be plain, speedy and cheap. As a general rule the mechanic and laborer can not afford to engage in suits at law and pay cost.

This is a subject which excites no small interest among the people. Those especially who live by their labor will continue to press the subject upon the attention of the General Assembly until suitable laws for their protection are enacted. A working man myself, I feel a deep interest in whatever concerns the workingmen of the State. Our present and future posperity must be based on labor. Labor should not only be honored, but it should be protected and promoted by every practicable means.

But while labor should be protected and honored, idleness should receive no countenance or favor. Every one should be required to pursue some honest calling for a living; and the presumption should be, is it fairly and justly is, that an habitual idler with no known or visible means of support, is in a condition to be tempted to the commission of crime. It is idlers and loungers who, for the most part, fill our jails and workhouses, as they will fill the penitentiary. There is work of some kind for all to do, and all should be employed.

STAY LAWS.

The law of creditor and debtor is of the first importance. The relations of these two classes should be plainly and carefully defined, and contracts should be promptly enforced. Our State government will not be in complete operation until every impediment to the collection of debts is removed. Stay laws which give indulgence beyond the usual dilatory plea, or beyond the ordinary stay of execution on sufficient security, are, under any circumstances, of doubtful utility. The "evil day" of payment, as it is termed, is postponed in most cases to be felt with added force by the debtor. A sound and judicious credit system should not be discouraged, but should rather be fostered and maintained; but such a system is impaired, if not destroyed, by general laws which may be said to place the creditor for years in the hands of the debtor, with the certainty in many cases of the loss of the debt. The debtor may plead for indulgence and lenity as long as it is reasonable to do so, or as long as there is a well-grounded assurance that he will be able to pay; but complaint may justly proceed from the creditor, who has certainly wronged no one by first extending credit for his property or goods, and by subsequent indulgence and forbearance. Stay laws of various kinds have been in operation in this State for years. I say nothing as to their constitutionality; but even when the unfortunate condition in which we have been placed during this period is considered, it cannot be assumed that the debtor will be harshly treated if now required to meet his obligations. The losses incurred by the rebellion are not confined to particular cases. They were general, affecting the whole people of the State in every walk of society. If a debtor cannot pay in the last resort, after reasonable indulgence has been extended to him, he is a bankrupt. What rendered him a bankrupt—whether the rebellion, or his own improvidence, or want of economy or foresight—is not material to the argument. We may lament his misfortunes and sympathize with him, but still the fact remains that he is still in possession of property which justly belongs to his creditors, some of whom may have been reduced to his condition by his failure to meet his obligations. The only refuge of such a person is to compromise with his creditors, or to enter a court of bankruptcy, or to make such an exhibit and disposition of his property and effects as will satisfy his creditors that he is fixed in an honest purpose to do them justice. I do not by any means concur in the opinion that an honest bankrupt has incurred any serious loss of character as a business man, or that he should be distrusted or avoided. Such a man, on the contrary, has displayed honesty, moral courage and candor which entitle him to the respect and confidence of his neighbors, especially when we remember that we have just emerged from a condition in which nothing was solid, and in which nearly every one was involved in pecuniary disaster and distress. Failure in business or loss of property should but stimulate to renewed exertion. The honest, industrious and upright citizen howsoever reduced or depressed by misfortune, will always find friends to aid him in his efforts to improve his condition.

I recommend that the stay laws be repealed, and that creditor and debtor be placed on a footing similar to that which they occupied previously to the rebellion.

The homestead exemption provides in the Constitution, even if not good against former debts, will nevertheless operate beneficially in the future. It will secure a home for the family in any event; and it will have a salutary effect to a certain extent in checking extravagance in the credit system.

THE MILITIA.

Attention is invited to the Report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted.—The views and suggestions of the Adjutant General have my entire approval. The opinion of Washington, uttered in 1790, that a "free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined," and that a well-organized militia "is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty or important now than it was then.

The expenditure incurred thus far on account of the militia is quite small. I did not deem it expedient or necessary to avail myself of the power conferred upon me to purchase arms. A considerable quantity of arms with necessary equipments and ammunition, has been procured without cost, save for transportation. It is important that the militia should be enrolled, but it is not deemed essential that the entire body should be disciplined or drilled. The recommendations of the Adjutant General on this subject seem to me to be such as should meet, as I trust they will, the approval of the General Assembly.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Adjutant General's office for the ensuing year, including his salary, will not exceed five thousand dollars. I recommend an appropriation sufficient to cover that amount.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

I can not too earnestly commend to the attention of the General Assembly the importance of enforcing economy in the public expenditures. Public officers who disburse the public moneys should be required to be as careful and economical as they would be as individuals in their business transactions. The State is in debt, the people are for the most part poor, and it is, therefore, especially important that economy should be observed. I recommend that the duties of the State Auditor be clearly and fully defined, and that it be made his duty to examine rigidly every account or claim against the State, of whatsoever character, before the Governor is required by law to issue his warrant for the same.

DUTIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

Attention is respectfully invited to the fact that the duties of Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Attorney General, have not been prescribed by law. It is important that the duties of these officers be at once prescribed.

It is also recommended that just and resonable salaries be allowed those and all other public officers. A public officer is expected to devote his whole time to his duties, and he should be well paid for his services. A government which pays extravagant salaries sets an injurious example of extravagance and waste to its citizens; but one that doles out a bare living to an officer who conscientiously and sedulously devotes himself to its service, is not only unjust to the officer and to itself, but it loses respectability in the eyes of the world, and will not long command that efficiency and peculiar fitness in its officials which is so desirable in the administration of public affairs.

PENITENTIARY.

It will be seen by the Report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, that they have located the Penitentiary near Lockville, on Deep River, in Chatham County. The situation is deemed an excellent one in all respects. Arrangements are in progress to erect a stockade on the site, and convicts will be employed in grading the foundations, and quarrying stone for the building. I have addressed a letter to each of the sheriffs of the State, inquiring the number of prisoners, the crimes for which they are imprisoned, and the time for which they have been sentenced, so that, after the necessary information is obtained such of them as should be put to hard labor in the Penitentiary may be turned over to the Superintendent.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum, is herewith transmitted. I am gratified to state that a decided improvement has been made in the management of the Asylum, under Dr. Grissom, whose zeal and fidelity, with the same qualities on the part of his Assistant, Dr. F. T. Fuller, and his subordinates generally, are deserving of commendation. The recommendations of the Superintendent in relation to the institution are commanded to your attention. I do not doubt that the General Assembly will adopt every measure necessary to sustain this indispensable and noble charity.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Attention is invited to the report of Willie J. Palmer, Esq., Principal of this institution, and to the report of W. M. Coleman, Esq., President of the Board of Directors.

This institution is in a flourishing condition under the excellent management of its Principal. The suggestions in his report in relation to further improvements and the extension of the advantages of the institution are worthy of consideration.

THE UNION INDISSOLUBLE AND PERPETUAL.

The suppression of the rebellion by the government of the United States; the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of suffrage for all in the recently insurgent States, with the prospect that in due time suffrage will be conferred upon all in all the States; and the election to the Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant, and to the Presidency of Schuyler Colfax, have rendered the Union of the States indissoluble and perpetual. We now have indeed a free Republic, in which every man in nearly every State, is fully the equal of every other man in political and civil rights. We have no distinction founded on color or race, save those which are social in their character, but every one is free under the law to make his own way in life, and to win a good name for himself and his children. The Union is over all, States as well as people. There can be no appeal from its authority. Its action in any event, and in matters howsoever grave or vital, is irrisistable and final. This will ensure stability in the government, and confidence in it by the people, without which no nation can be prosperous and powerful. This stability on the one hand and confidence on the other, will render certain the payment of the national debt, and the completion of every work of improvement which the Government may project or foster. The Union extends with a vast breadth from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea. It is stretching itself out along the shores of both oceans, carrying with it the germs of free principles which will speedily spring into new States, to cluster in due time, as the old States are clustering around one common center. It would be impossible to set bounds either to the progress or the duration of the Republic. We know only that it is a great, beneficent, constitutional government, stronger than it was when it was founded; that its benefits and blessings are innumerable to those who live under it; and that our children and our children's children will take a just pride in the fortitude, courage, and wisdom of their ancestors, and partake in larger and fuller measure than we do of the elevating and refining influences of religion, liberty and law which must spring from such a government. This government is in the hands of its friends, and will be administered by them. The government of North Carolina is in the hands of its friends, and of the friends of the national government, and will be administered by them. It should not be our aim to use it for proscription or oppression to any, but for the protection and benefit of all. Its very safety without reference to the importance of maintaining and carrying out in good faith the great principles on which it is founded, absolutely requires that its friends should continue to administer its affairs. In no other way can harmony be maintained in these relations between the national and State government, sundered for a time by a rebellion, but now happily restored.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN.

THE FIGHT NEAR BAIRE, CUBA.—A severe encounter took place on the 25th ult. between the Spanish forces under Colonel Quiros, numbering 1,000 men, and the patriots under Manuel Lucas Castillo and Milanes, numbering 600, in the vicinity of Baire. According to the official Spanish report Colonel Quiros, supposing that the patriots would fly at the first fire of the regular troops under command, only ordered an advance of one company of the Corona regiment, supported by one company of the Cuba regiment, leaving the remaining companies in reserves; but he was speedily convinced that, so far from waiting to be attacked, the patriots were about to attack him, and he ordered up his whole force, leaving only one company in reserve. Of the patriots 450 were mounted. They were armed only with machetes; 150 more were on foot, armed with rifles and revolvers. Immediately on the advance of the Spanish troops the 450 cavalry debouched on the main road and charged the Spanish troops with such desperate and determined valor that these had no time allowed them to reload after the first fire, but were compelled to rely solely on the bayonet for defence, fighting, as the official report says, foot to foot to maintain their ground. After a hard to hand encounter, which lasted one hour and three-quarters, the Spanish troops retreated to Baire, having sustained a loss of 135 men in killed and wounded; the loss of the patriots was 80. As the telegraph wires are cut in this direction the news was not received until the 2d inst.—*Havana Cor. N. Y. Herald, Nov. 6.*

The price of wheat in St. Paul, Minn., has gone down to 75 and 80 cents per bushel, and flour sells at $5 per barrel.

A freedman in Baldwin county, Georgia, has made over twelve hundred dollars from his crop this year.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts seems to be the most prominent candidate for Speaker in Congress to succeed Mr. Colfax.

The catch of herrings in Massachusetts bay this season has never been equalled. One boat with a crew of two men and five nets, caught in one night 50,000 herring, and were obliged to call other boats to their assistance to get them ashore. The catch of halibut also is very large all along the coast.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1868.

We publish below a call, said to be from a Republican, and one of the most profound jurists of North Carolina, made to the Judges and Lawyers of the State to meet in Raleigh on the 17th of December to consult together and aid in perfecting the judicial system of the State. In Kentucky and perhaps other States, every Bill before becoming a law is submitted by the Legislature to a committee of able lawyers for their correction and revisal, if necessary.

In our opinion much good may result from this meeting of the bar, if its members will forget party and have an eye single to the *perfection* of a system of laws for the State, looking solely to the permanent good and prosperity of the whole people.

But no good and much evil may result from it, if the meeting should manifest hostility to the spirit of the progress of the age and the new condition of things wrought by the crisis through which the State has passed in the last seven years.

These great changes have been incorporated in our new Constitution, and during the present year twice ratified by large majorities of the people.

This change in the civil polity of our State must be recognized by the meeting and accepted as a *fixed fact*. And all must unite in carrying out its principles in good faith. But, while doing this, let the mode of administering justice be as much in accordance with the usages of our people and the practices of our courts heretofore, as may be, without conflicting with the Constitution and the spirit of progress recognized by christian & civilized countries the world over.

Editor of the Old North State:

By our constitution the distinctions between law and equity have been abolished, and there can only be one form of action for all suits, and three Commissioners were appointed to report rules of practice and proceedure to the General Assembly in lieu of our former practice.

These gentlemen ask a "generous criticism" of their labors from the Legislature, and also from the profession which they say they will regard in a "kindly spirit, and every effort directed in good faith to improve the administration of justice." In pursuance of our Constitution many important changes have been made by our commissioners, and time will show their wisdom.

Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, together with the whole legal profession, meet in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, (the Legislature then being in session) and that they, together with our Commissioners, interchange opinions as to what changes should be made in our laws. In this way, I take it, great benefit can be done our whole people. Let all attend for the accomplishment of good, and memorialize the Legislature if necessary.

ONE OF THE PROFESSION.

Full Returns from the State---Grant's Majority 12,809.

We are at length able to give a full statement of the result of the election in this State.

Every county has been heard from. The Republican majority in eighty-seven counties, from which official returns have been received is 12,869.

Only two counties (Sampson and Yancey) have not sent in their official returns. Sampson is reported, unofficially, as having given Seymour 508 majority, and Yancy 169 majority. This would reduce Grant's majority to 13,132 in the State.—*Newbern Republican.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—This important and able State paper appears on our first page. The financial department of the Message is looked for with unusual interest, and will be found clear and comprehensive.

It will be seen that Gov. Holden is a strong advocate of internal improvements, immigration, and recommends economy in public expenditures, and the repeal of the stay law. We are not prepared to say whether or not this is exactly the proper time for the abrogation of the stay law.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the kindness of the Secretary of the State for a copy of the Laws of the State of North Carolina, special session, 1868.

SNOW.—It snowed in Richmond for two hours on Friday the 20th. A heavy snow storm in Washington same day.

New Advertisements.

G. W. Nicholson offers for sale a valuable plantation in Davie County.

R. L. Patterson & Co., have just received a splendid lot of New Goods purchased by one of the firm.

See notice of sale of County Bonds.

☞ The Salisbury *"Old North State"* establishment is offered for sale.

☞ The Raleigh *Sentinel* has been sold by Mr. Pell to Mr Jo. Turner, Jr.

Gold closed in New York at 34½ on the 21st.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Whenever this body gets fully under way, we will give a regular synopsis of proceedings. We glean from the Standard.

On Wednesday the Senate was principally engaged in discussing the disability of some members to take their seats.—Final action was postponed until the 10th of December to allow those deemed disfranchised an opportunity to have their disabilities removed by Congress.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the bills on the Calendar from last session were indefinitely postponed.

In the House, a number of bills were introduced, and appropriately referred.—The following are of most general interest:

A bill to exempt real and personal property against judgments of any kind. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to amend an act, entitled an act concerning the government of counties.—[This bill repeals the provisions of section 14, that requires the Commissioners of each county to cause a survey and have a map of their counties.]

On Thursday, Mr. Rich gave notice that at some subsequent time he would introduce a bill providing for a record of births, marriages and deaths.

He also gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics of Immigration.

Mr. Welker introduced a bill allowing executors and administrators of estates to sell for cash.

Mr. Respass gave notice that he would at some subsequent time introduce a bill changing the time of listing and collecting State and county taxes.

A number of other bills and resolutions were introduced.

In the House, the Speaker announced the following committee on Counties and Townships, appointed in accordance with the resolutions of yesterday:

Messrs. Geo. Z. French, 4th Judicial District, chairman; White, 1st District; Jarvis, 2d District; Smith, of Wayne, 3d District; Williams, of Harnett, 5th District; Hinnant, 6th District; Carey, 7th District; McCanless, 8th District; Grier, 9th District; Gilbert, 10th District; Carson, 11th District; Painter, 12th District.

He also announced the addition of Messrs. Malone, French, Sinclair and Leary to the Committee on the Judiciary; and Seymour on the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Smith, of Martin, gave notice that he intended to offer a bill in relation to the stay laws.

Mr. Vest gave notice that he would introduce a bill thirty days after date, requiring overseers to be appointed for the plank road leading from Salem to High Point.

Mr. French introduced a bill directing the Attorney General to inquire into the qualifications of persons holding office in this State; which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

He also introduced a bill to maintain the public roads; which was read the first time and referred to the judiciary committee.

The remainder of the session was consumed in discussing the bill to amend an "act concerning the government of counties."

In SENATE, on Friday, Mr. Winstead gave notice that on some subsequent day he would introduce a bill restricting the jurisdiction of courts in amounts, and to repeal stay laws.

Mr Barrow gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the Code of Civil Proceedure.

Mr. Long moved to reconsider the vote whereby the case of A. C. Avery, Senator elect from the 41st District was postponed to December 10th.

This gave rise to a protracted discussion, consuming the time of the day's session. Finally a resolution was passed declaring the seat of the 41st Senatoral District vacant.

In the House, Mr. Ingram introduced a bill concerning the qualifications of officers; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pou introduced a bill to amend an act to establish the rate of interest and repeal chapter 118 of the Revised Code, entitled "usury;" which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pou also introduced a bill to regulate the sale of State bonds by railroad companies; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to amend an act concerning the government of counties, which passed its second reading yesterday, was taken up and read.

Mr. Seymour offered a substitute. The substitute sets out with a preamble that there is a misapprehension existing as to the meaning of the act concerning the government of counties, and enacts as follows:

"That sub-division 14 of section 8 of said act shall not be so construed as to make a survey of their counties mandatory upon the commissioners; but such survey shall be made when, in the opinion of the commissioners, it is necessary for the proper defining of township boundaries, at such time as may be convenient, and when made, a map and survey shall be filed as provided by said section."

Mr. Seymour said his object was not to put the Legislature in the position of repealing that law. The substitute construes the existing law so as to remove a difficulty in the minds of County Commissioners who think they are compelled to do what they are not really required to do. It leaves the whole matter in the hands of the Commissioners to have an actual survey made or not, at their discretion.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution paying the expenses of the Trustees of the University at their annual session was discussed.

Mr. Smith of Martin, introduced a bill concerning the stay laws.

Mr. Gunter moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 81, nays 21.

So the bill was indefinitely postponed.

In SENATE, on Saturday, Mr. Love gave notice that he should, at some future time, introduce a bill to prevent the sacrifice of real estate.

Mr. Welker gave notice of the introduction of a bill amending the existing law concerning public roads; also, a bill requiring all agents and contractors to advertise for proposals in all contracts binding the State.

Mr. Pou, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, called attention to the resolution passed a few days ago, directing that committee to inquire into the question whether any members of this House were barred by the Howard Amendment. He was directed to request that, if there were any facts within the knowledge of any members on the subject, they would communicate it. The committee had no facts in their possession.

Mr. Pou gave notice that he would soon introduce a concurrent resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to remove from the citizens of the State of North Carolina the political disabilities imposed by the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Ashworth introduced a resolution fixing the compensation of members at this session at $5 per day, and the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate at $7 per day, and 20 cents per mile.

Mr. Smith moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Ashworth said he introduced the resolution in good faith. He was in favor of setting the example of economy. The Legislature ought to do it themselves, and then if they cut down other salaries it would be consistent.

The resolution was laid on the table.

In SENATE, on Monday, nothing of much importance.

Mr. Robbins gave notice of the introduction of a bill amending the Code of Civil Proceedure so as to allow a plaintiff to sue a defendant in plaintiff's county; also, a bill extending the time allowed a widow to dissent from her husband's will.

In the HOUSE, a change of the time of holding Superior Courts in Henderson and Buncombe, was agreed to.

An attempt was made to hurry up the Committee of Finance to report a Revenue bill.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—The following particulars of the tragedy this morning: On Saturday a report was published in the *Southern Opinion* relative to the elopement of the daughter of Wm. H. Grant, a wealthy tobacconist of this city. This morning about 10 o'clock as H. Rives Pollard, Editor of the paper, was near his office door, corner of Main and Fourteenth street, and going in, a shot was fired from an upper window of a building opposite. Mr. Pollard fell dead, eleven buckshot having entered his body, one passing through his heart. The police searched the building and found James Grant, brother of the lady named, in the room. He surrendered and was taken to the station house. A double barrelled gun, with one barrel discharged, was found in the room.

SALT WORKS.—David F. Caldwell, Esq., of Guilford, N. C., in noticing the recent renting of the King Salt Works in Virginia to a company for $32,000 in gold, per year, calls the attention of the public, through the *Patriot and Times*, to the existence of extensive salt mines in Rockingham county, near Madison. He says that any one will be satisfied of this, on visiting the premises of Robert Lewis, Esq., in that neighborhood. He proposes to be one of a number of gentlemen who will subscribe to have the matter tested, which he says, will cost not more than $1,200. We hope this proposition will be accepted.—*Standard.*

The Norfolk *Virginian* says: "The bays and sounds are covered with ducks, and the canvass backs are more numerous than they have been in our waters for the last twenty years. A single sportsman killed seventy brace of all varieties in a single day during the past week."

In Virginia no real estate can be sold to pay debts until all the personal property is exhausted, and not then if the rents and profits of the real estate for five years will pay the debts.

GEERMAN NEWSPAPER.—Julius A. Bonitz proposes to publish a weekly German newspaper in the town of Goldsboro' on or before the first of Febuary next, provided 500 subscribers are obtained by that time.

Vote of Guilford.

PRECINCTS.	Seymour,	Grant,	Brown,	Lash,
Greensboro,	482	659	482	659
High Point,	69	222	69	222
Jamestown,	76	150	76	148
McLeansville	151	69	151	69
Gibsonville,	85	61	85	61
Friendship,	75	268	74	267
Montecello,	104	129	104	129
Summerfield,	140	181	140	181
King's,	124	36	124	36
Cobb's,	55	168	55	168
Ragan's,	93	63	92	63
Ross',	43	103	43	103
Total,	1497	2109	1495	2106
Radical majority,				612
" " last election,				570
Increased majority,				42

The sales of retail liquor dealers in the United States, during one year, amounted, according to the report of Commissioner Wells, to $1,483,491,865. Of this sum New York is credited with $246,617,520; Pennsylvania $152,868,495; Ohio $151,734,875, and Illinois, $119,938,945. When to this enormous amount of nearly fifteen hundred millions of dollars is added the value of the time wasted in the consumption of ardent spirits, and of the property destroyed by intoxicated persons, it is asserted that the savings from the disuse of alcoholic drinks would extinguish the public debt in one year.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The amount of fractional currency daily printed at the Treasury Department, is between ninety and one hundred thousand dollars, which is rapidly forwarded to various Assistant Treasurers and Government Depositories throughout the country, to fill requisitions made by them on the Department.

DIED,

On the 23d inst., ELEANORA ELIZABETH, infant daughter of T. F. and M. D. Cris.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Postmaster General's Report.

In addition to the facts contained in the forthcoming annual report of Gov. Randall, the Postmaster General, already published, it is stated that the letter-carrier system in the cities cost $995,000. The sea service cost $725,000, more than was received during the year.

The horse service costs from 33 to 40 per cent. more now on account of the difference between gold and currency, while the rates for letters are the same. Postmaster Dennison's report for June 1865, shows a surplus of $861,430 over actual expenses. His second report for June 1866, submitted by Gov. Randall, his successor, showed a deficiency of $965,093. Gov. Randall's report for 1867 also showed a deficiency, of $740,000, which has to be provided for by special appropriation.

The Postmaster General is preparing an elaborate report in reference to the ocean service, and extending the mail facilities to every corner of the land, while he also recommends many reforms in the general routine of post-office business.

He recommends the establishment of a thorough telegraph system in all the principal postoffices throughout the country, alleging that it will secure a revenue and save the people money. A letter of fifteen or twenty words is sent from Washington to New York and delivered there as a letter, with a stamp upon the envelope, at a cost to the writer of the despatch letter of three cents for the stamp and ten cents for the message. Full average rates will be presented in the report. The messages are to be delivered by the letter carriers thus securing their prompt and correct delivery.

STAMP REPORT.

Whole number of stamps.—Postage stamps, 383,310,500, valued at $11,746,264; periodical, 160,000, valued at $14,750; total number of stamps, 383,470,500; total value, $11,751,014.

Whole number of Stamped Envelopes.—Plain, 44,522,300, valued at, $1,285,218; request 25,469,750, valued at $759,520; total number of stamped envelopes, 69,992,050; total value, $2,044,738.

Whole number of Newspaper Wrappers.—3,972,600; value, $67,372; total, $13,863,-124.

Of the stamps there were 21,750 one cent, 5,322,500 two cent, 36,879,100 three cent, 222,750 six cent, 11,050 nine cent, 54,-650 ten cent, 4,050 twelve cent, 1,550 eighteen cent, 1,450 twenty-four cent, 1,400 thirty cent, 3,050 forty cent. Wrappers, 8,000 one cent, and 3,364,600 two cent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, finished his annual report several days ago, and the same has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report is of greater length than usual and contains extended statements of the receipts and expenditures of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1868.

The aggregate receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the treasury proper, and which enter into the accounts of the office were $2,190,682,476, 25; for transfers from one office to another office, $327,579,818,86 The business of the office, exclusive of the above $3,004,098,876.97. In the preceding fiscal year these items stood as follows: Receipts and disbursements

by the Treasury . . . $2,315,570,809 85
For transfers from one office
to another office 426,142,988 14
The business of the office exclusive of the above . . 3,488,754,053 91

This shows a falling off in each of the three items which in the aggregate amounts to $408,106,781,85. Now that the short securities have been converted into long loans it is hoped that these tables will in the future be much diminished.

Shocking.

A man named Cauble, 7 or 8 miles west of this place, was with some drinking companions on Sunday afternoon last, imbibing pretty freely, when a bet was made between himself and one of the party—2 gallons of tar against one qurt of brandy—that he, Cauble, could drink a quart of brandy and walk home (about a mile) before it would throw him. He drank the liquor and started on his journey, his companions following him to see if he could make the trip. When about half way, he exclaimed 'well boys, I've lost the bet,' and fell to the ground. They left him there; but a neighbor passing with his wagon took him up and carried him to his home, in an insensible state from which he never recovered. He ceased to breathe at 4 o'clock next morning. The deceased has left a wife and one child, not only to mourn the loss of a husband and father, but to bear through life, the remembrance of the folly by which he passed to the judgment.—*Salisbury North State.*

Foreign.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Returns thus far show that three hundred and ten Liberals and one hundred and sixty-eight Conservatives elected. There were serious riots at various places. At Sligo Island ten houses were sacked. At Ripley, in Derbyshire, there was a sharp fight and many injured by clubs. The mob demolished several buildings, including the Vicarage.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is stated that Lord Stanly concedes that the Alabama Claim Commission shall sit in Washington.

NAPLES, Nov. 21.—The violence of Vesuvius is increasing. Many houses and farms have been utterly destroyed. The market town of San Giorgio is in imminent danger.

From Kansas.

FORT HAYES, Nov. 18.—Gen. Sheridan has left for the Canadian river, one hundred and fifty miles South of the Arkansas river, to assume the command of troops.

Twenty-seven hundred warriors, and seven thousand Indians are on the war path.

Hard fighting is expected.

NEWS ITEMS.

The cultivation of broom corn is extending in Virginia. The yield averages a net profit of $44 per acre, not counting the seed, which is valuable for feed.

Gen. Robert E. Lee has a Bible class of one hundred and fifty members in his college, Lexington, Va.

Apples are now carried to China in good condition, by packing them in ice, and readily sell at Hong Kong for two dollars per dozen in gold.

The nephew of Thaddeus Stevens, who was to have $100,000 of the great commoners wealth if he abstained ten years from liquor and tobacco, or he would be obliged to surrender it to the orphans of the soldiers if he indulged, says he will not rob the poor orphans.

Three hundred and seventeen buildings were erected in St. Paul, Minnesota, this year, at a cost of $1,005,050.

Cattle over a year old, which have not been marked or branded, are everybody's property in Texas.

It is said that there are acorns enough within three miles of Jefferson, Texas, to fatten three thousand hogs.

In Australia they have fenced in 10,000 acres, where ostriches are kept, and it is found that the feathers of a full grown bird will sell for $100 a year.

A Texas paper asserts that not a town in that State except Galveston uses anything except gold and silver.

The British navy, according to the last report, consisted of seven hundred and thirty-five steam vessels and one hundred and eighty-one sailing vessels.

The English Duke of Cambridge is a fortunate office-holder. He gets $35 a day as commander-in-chief; $80 a day as general, and $12,000 a year for the three colonels' commissions he holds in the British army. The duke also has, besides these, $60,000 a year income.

Cuba has 30,000 foreign whites, 730,000 natives of European extraction, and 160,000 negroes and Chinamen.

A very careful estimate of the number of white men disfranchised in Missouri by the constitutional test oath fixes the figure at ninety-five thousand.

Fifteen thousand people attended the funeral of ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, at Youngstown, in that State on Monday.

There is a volunteer company in New York numbering seventy men, none of whom have beards less than a foot in length. The captain, named Vietenheimer, cultivates an ornament of that kind which extends to his knees.

There are about $87,000,000 in coin now in the Treasury, of which $22,000,000 are in gold certificates.

Gen. Grant will have control of 53,000 offices and officers, whose annual compensations amount to thirty millions of dollars.

It is said that the best strawberry plants come from the third and fourth sets of runners and that the first and second sets should be cut off.

John Johnston says he has used manure only as a top dressing for 26 years, and that he thinks one load used so is worth far more than two loads ploughed under on stiff land.

The *American Agriculturist* says tallow is the best article for greasing wooden axles, and also recommends castor oil for iron and steel axles. In either case but little should be used.

An elm tree at North Adams, Mass., measures fourteen feet and one inch in circumference. Its lowest limb is sixty feet from the ground, and in one of its branches a swarm of bees have their home.

A correspondent of the *Utica Herald* says a sow belonging to E. Small, in Oneida county, N. Y., has given birth to forty-eight pigs in twelve months. There were three litters, of 13, 15, and 18 each.

It is said that a small "native" cow belonging to Dr. Randall, of Farmington, Me., has given milk from which an average of 11½ pounds of butter per week has been made during six summer months.

An Alderney cow, recently imported by Mr. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, has on two separate trials, made 18 pounds of butter per week, giving 21 quarts of milk per day, without other feed than grass in the pasture.

The largest rose-bush in France is at Toulon. It covers a wall seventy-five feet long by eighteen in height, and near the root measures two feet eighteen inches round. In the months of April and May, it produces fifty thousand roses.

A man in Scarboro, Me., found one of his oxen lying on his back in the pasture with one of his hind legs impaled upon one of his horns. He had got it caught in that manner while scratching his head or brushing away the flies.

The bodies of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine Union soldiers lie buried near New Albans, Indiana.

It is calculated that if a human being could make as much noise in proportion to his size as a locust, he could be heard to sing from London to St. Petersburg. It is a merciful provision of nature that he cannot.

The sugar crop in Lousiana is now reported to be better than was expected earlier in the season. The present estimate is about 1,200,000 hogsheads which is a great increase over last year's crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Arizona Indians have commenced a vigorous warfare on the people, who implore General Halleck to send troops.

The Lynchburg, Va., papers report that a great fire has for some time been raging in the forests that clothe the sides of the Peaks of Otter. By day only dense clouds of smoke are to be seen, but by night the flames leap and roar and form a scene of indescribable splendor. The timber destroyed is said to be of very slight value.

Gen. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, has issued a circular to National Banks and designated depositories directing them to select from the legal tender notes on hand, and which they may hereafter receive, all notes unfit for circulation on account of mutilation; also, all notes of the denomination of $50, as they have been successfully counterfeited, and are to be withdrawn from circulation, and to retain all notes issued under acts of February 2d, 1862, and July 11, 1862, known as the convertible issue of legal tenders, as the time has long passed for their conversion into bonds, and new notes will be issued for them.—*Standard.*

The attack of the K. K. K. upon the Arkansas State militia at Centre Point, Sevier County, on the 11th, resulted in a pitched battle. The militia charged upon their rebel assailants, killing nine and wounding many more, capturing twenty prisoners, twenty stands of arms and thirty-five horses and mules. The rest were completely routed. One militia-man killed and several wounded.

The New York *Times* in an elaborate article on "Suffrage and the States" advocates an amendment to the Constitution "which shall provide that *every citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, shall have the right to vote for President and for members of Congress of the United States*—leaving the State Legislature to prescribe such qualifications as they please for voters in their own local affairs.—*Newbern Republican.*

WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS MEET.—The electors chosen in each State meet at the capital of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December. They vote by distinct ballots for President and Vice President and send the result carefully sealed, by a special messenger, who will deliver it to Hon. Benj. F. Wade, President of the Senate. The Senate and House, having fixed a day for a joint convention will assemble in the House. Mr. Wade will open the certificates, count the votes, and announce the result.

A WATERSPOUT ON THE PLAINS.—A terrible whirlwind and waterspout was seen by a party in Wyoming Territory on the 19th ult. The storm arose in the Northwest, and its first premonition was a furious wind. In a few minutes a whirlwind was seen approaching, and the party abandoned their wagons and took to hills for security. In a moment after the force of the storm struck, and hail-stones in size from a partridge's to a hen's egg commenced falling in endless quantities. The whirlwind, as it swept across the river, Big Sandy, left the bed of the stream dry for a distance of four hundred yards up and down the river.

The waterspout which had thus been formed then spread as it ascended until the whole heavens were darkened by the expanding spray, which seemed at length to lose itself among the clouds. The spectacle is described as one of the most terrific grandeur. Men, women and children fled to the adjacent hills for protection, while the horses and mules flew hither and thither in a bewildered manner until the force of the outburst of nature's anger had passed. One hailstone of average size measured five inches in circumference. The storm was the most wonderful, as well as the most terrifying which any of the party—all old travellers in the mountains.—had ever seen.

Washington's Wealth---The Mount Vernon Estate.

The following extract is taken from an old book published by Russell and West, Boston, in the year 1800 entitled "Washton's Political Legacies," and dedicated by the editor to Mrs. Martha Washington:

General Washington was at one time probably one of the greatest land-holders in the United States. His annual receipts from his estate amounted to four thousand pounds. His property, at the same period was estimated to be worth £160,000, which is a very large sum in Federal money, and was considered a very great fortune in that early day in this country for any one man to possess. His estate at Mount Vernon alone was computed in 1867 to consist of nine thousand acres of land, of which enough was in cultivation to produce in a single year ten thousand bushels of corn and seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year he raised two hundred lambs, sowed twenty-seven bushels of flaxseed, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He desisted, it is said, from planting tobacco, which was then exclusively raised in Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing his extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the best advantage of his country. His domestics at the same time, were industriously employed in manufacturing woolen cloth and linen in sufficient quantities to cloth his numerous houshold, which numbered nearly one thousand persons.

County Bonds for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Financial Agent for the County of Forsyth, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the First National Bank of Salem, on Tuesday the 1st day of December, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the 8 per cent. Coupon Bonds of the County, in sums of $100 or its multiple, the Coupons payable semi-annually, January and July, and the principal on the 1st of January of each year, the Bonds having from one to ten years to run,—both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank of Salem.

These Bonds are sold for the purpose of paying the instalments on the County subscription to the N. W. N. C. R. R. Company, the issue of which is authorized by an Ordinance of the Convention of 1868, and by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Forsyth, at June term, 1868, ratified and confirmed by the General Assembly on the 11th day of August, 1868, thereby irrevocably pledging the entire property of all the citizens of the county for their redemption. The Sheriff will also receive them in payment of the R. R. Taxes for the year at the end of which they mature.

I. G. LASH,
Financial Agent of Forsyth Co.

Nov. 27-7.

NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

—:o:—

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings,
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills,
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
Cambries, &c., &c.

An extra lot of

Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.

In addition to our large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

we have a corresponding stock of

NOTIONS.

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,

Molasses, Coal Oil,

WINDOW GLASS,

Harrison's Superior White Lead,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we hope and believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain

...motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
nov. 27–7 *Salem, N. C.*

SALE OF LAND.

On Saturday, the 12th of December next will be sold on the premises, my tract of land in Davie County, containing about 700 Acres, adjoining the lands of Green Baily and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. NICHOLSON.

Warren Plains P. O.
Warren Co., N. C.
Nov. 20, 1868. 7–2t–pd

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., NOV. 20, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 (@ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 00 and 75 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5¼ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7. Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16⅔ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs: Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46 lb

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5.00 to $6.00
Good Working,	8.00 to 10.00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10.00 to 15.00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2.50 to $3.00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

CHRISTMAS FAIR!

On the 11th and 12th of December there will be a **FAIR OF FANCY WORK AND PLAIN SEWING**, held under the auspices of the members of the

CHURCH AID SOCIETY,

in the rooms of the Male Academy. Every variety of

Needle and Ornamental Work

will be exposed for sale; and the ladies trust that all wishing to purchase

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

will, by procuring them at this Fair, gratify their own taste, and greatly add to the amount needed for the renovation of the interior of our Church, to which purpose all the proceeds will be applied.

On both days the doors will be open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 20, 1868. 6-td

RAIL-ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Mt. Airy Rail Road meeting, on the 3rd of October, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth, and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. M. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; and O. J. Lehman, at Bethania, commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the second division of said road, (viz.; from Salem to Mt. Airy.) The books will be opened on the 1st day of December, and closed on the 1st day of January next,

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON.

Nov, 1868.

Dye to Live, and Live to Dye!

MRS. T. J. BONER would respectfully inform her friends, customers, and the public generally, that she is still Dyeing Gentlemens' Clothing, and Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Hats, Gloves, Nets, Ribbons, &c., &c., black, brown, maroon, magenta, solphorina, &c., at prices to suit the times. Cash or Barter.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1868, 6-tf

LAST WARNING!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE have sent out several notices, requesting our friends and customers to come and settle up, and I also have paid officers to go over the county and settle up with those who owe me, so as to put them to no expense, but so far but few have paid me. Now, my friends, I must tell you that I have been compelled to work hard to pay for the goods which we sold you, and if you will come to our Store between this and the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1869,

and pay me one-fifth, (or more if you choose,) of what you owe me, and the balance as the law directs, you will save yourselves trouble and expense. But if you do not pay as above requested, after the 1st of January I will dispose of your notes and accounts. This demand is very moderate one, therefore let us straighten up our affairs, my friends, as soon as possible.

Interest will be charged on all accounts.

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beeswax and other produce will be taken.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 12, 1868. 5–tf.

SHORT SETTLEMENTS

MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and pay up their notes, accounts, &c., between this and the 1st of January, 1869, and save trouble and expense.

☞ Interest will be charged.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, Nov. 1868. 5–2t.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG BENIE HOWARD,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

3,000

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALSO

1,500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIVERPOOL Sacks.
1,000 " AMERICAN SALT in BURLAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store,

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
nov13-2w Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Rail Road Taxes for the year 1868.

At Old Town,	Monday,	7th December
" Bethania,	Tuesday,	8th "
" Sides,	Wednesday,	9th "
" Pfafftown,	Thursday,	10th "
" Blackburn's S. H.	Friday,	11th "
" Stafford's,	Saturday,	12th "
" Moses Stewart's,	Monday,	14th "
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	15th "
" Crim's ✕ Roads,	Wednesday	16th "
" Wm. Lowry's,	Thursday,	17th "
" Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday,	18th "
" Winston,	Saturday,	19th "
" Butner's Hotel,	Monday,	21st "

When it is expected the tax payers will attend and pay said taxes, as all who fail to pay by the 1st day of January, 1869, will have to pay cost.

The Taxes are 40 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

☞ I hereby give further notice that all taxes due on my old Books, if not paid by the first day of December, 1868, will be collected with cost

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Nov. 4–tf.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE.
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.

Salem, N. C, Aug. 31st, 1868. 1–3m

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union"

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week, form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscription to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, free of expense, for $7. A complete set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of $2 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser, Vol. XII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov20-6, New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal of a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people, and the popularity it has acquired it merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the race monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every club of Five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
nov20– New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegantly Colored Fashion Plate.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—*New York Evening Post.*

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer.*

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—*N. Y. Times.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Recorder.*

To dress according to Harper's Bazar will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

Terms:

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar, *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, *and* Bazar, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 20, 1868. New York.

The only Ladies' Book in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1869.

THE

CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

The friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the patterns from which all others copy.

THE BEST WRITERS

In the literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book during the year 1869,

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

Will contribute a story every month. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

The O. FOGY papers will be continued.

Beautiful Steel Plates.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion plates will be continued.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

We have also a Children's, a Horticultural, and a Health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but our selves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequaled.

TERMS FOR 1869.

One copy, one year	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00

Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5 00.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $6 50.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by Mail, a Post-office Order or a Draft, on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post-office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED.

This "oldest and best of the Literary Weeklies," has been recently ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED. It is weekly embellished with Engravings—and its NOVELETS, STORIES, SKETCHES, &c., are not surpassed.

It has just commenced two splendid Novelets—"THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH," by Gustave Aimard; and "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," a Novel of Society, by Elizabeth Prescott, the author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are, "THE MYSTERY OF THE REEFS," a powerful story by Mrs. Hosmer; and "CUT ADRIFT, or, THE TIDE OF FATE," by Amanda M. Douglas.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines.*

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly* $1000—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—MARK!—New Subscribers for 1869 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of September 19th, until the large edition of that date is exhausted. In that paper we commenced two Novelets—"*The Queen of the Savannah*," and "*St. George and the Dragon.*" This will be *fifteen papers* in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1869—or nearly *sixteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1869 will be entered on our list the very week they are received. *Of course those who send in their names the earliest will get the greatest number of extra papers.*

Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

TERMS.

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving,)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " (and one *gratis*)	8.00
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One copy each of POST and LADY'S FRIEND, and *Premium Engraving*	4.00

The getter-up of a club will always receive a copy of the *Premium Engraving.* Members of a club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit *One Dollar extra.*

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Have in press, to be ready in October:

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FINAL MEMOIRS OF A STAFF-OFFICER,

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FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF COL. SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,

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THIS intensely interesting book, now so near its completion, is in some sort a sequel to "SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST," by the same author, and is comprised of 500 royal duodecimo pages, specimens of which and its pictorial illustrations accompany this page. "The Frontispiece" is a fine steel medallion portrait of Gen. LEE, with his autograph. The illustrations, beautifully engraved on wood, are "THE DEATH OF STUART,"—"THE FLIGHT,"—"THE TRENCHES,"—"THE LAST CHARGE." Printed on fine toned paper, richly bound in cloth, the book will prove a most valuable keepsake, independent of its intrinsic merits.

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ALASKA DIAMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent bonized quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guarranteed fine gold*, and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $6 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents' Studs, per set, $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $15; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $20 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

☞ Orders less than $5 must be accompanied with a Post-Office Order, and the goods sent free. Orders exceeding that amount by express, for collection on delivery, customers paying all express charges.

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PRICE REDUCED.—ORDERS SOLICITED.

Oct. 1868. L. V. BLUM.

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of November, 1868, at John Hester's, I will sell for Cash, 1 YOKE OXEN, 1 OX CART, 2 STILLS and TUBS, 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, 200 bushels of CORN, 1 HORSE, and

307 ACRES OF LAND,

being the place whereon Elijah Hester now lives, seized as the property of Jno. Hester, and Robt. H. Hester, for U. S. taxes.

JNO CRANE, *Col.*

Oct. 16, 1868. *By* JOB WORTH, *Dep. Col.*

Free until January, 1869.

—:o:—

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ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

Choice, Brilliant and

ENTERTAINING.

THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, free and at greatly reduced rates.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remitting three dollars, (the usual yearly subscription,) will receive THE HOME JOURNAL, free till the 1st of January next, in addition to receiving it for the entire year 1869.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Forming clubs and remitting seven and a half dollars, will receive three copies; or, remitting twelve dollars, will receive six copies of THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January, in addition to the same number for the year 1869.

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Home Journal and Harper's Magazine,	$5 00	$7 75
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" " Blackwood's Mag.,	5 00	7 75
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The Home Journal comes to us greatly enlarged and improved in every way. In fact it is now a far better paper than ever before.—Native Virginian, (Orange C. H., Va.)

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A great improvement has taken place in the Home Journal. One would have thought this General Morris and N. P. Willis could have produced a surpassingly fine society journal and light literature weekly, but I think you will agree with me that it has advanced greatly under its present editors.—Rev. T. Deems in Christian Advocate, (Richmond, Va.)

The Home Journal is *par excellence*, the organ of the taste and refinement of Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

There is no other journal that comes nearly up to our ideal. It is [illegible] from a front with [illegible] lectual, elegant and moral, [illegible] stopping and catering to the best [illegible] elements.—The Balleton, (N. Y.)

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

eb. 20, 1868 26–

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Shoe Manufacturing Business,

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We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good DWELLING, BARN, STABLES, and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard, &c.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

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CORN-STARCH.
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Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

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Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

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Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

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MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
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LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
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BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
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ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

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SALEM, N. C,

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

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PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

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will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

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ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

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HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES,

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to comare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few insertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communientions to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned,
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price.

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. McKey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FALL LIST

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Pine Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace,
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's-Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Passand Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound in cl
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphia.

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT BLUM'S.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)

Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and published, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POETRY.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narratives.

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Form Books.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a pages choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 18, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S

Feb. 1868.